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to preserve the English distinction between barristers and solicitors been successful the history of the American Bar would have been very different.

A. M. K.

LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION. By Henry Bixby Hemenway. T. H. Flood and Co., 214 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 1914. pp. xxxvi, 859. \$7.50.

Dr. Hemenway in his work on Public Health presents the problems which confront those interested in public health administration, and after reviewing the fundamental principles involved, offers some excellent solutions. The main difficulty which he points out is the drafting of health provisions which meet the public needs and are at the same time constitutional. Physicians who understand the needs of the community are ordinarily unable to frame laws which meet with the approval of the courts, whereas lawyers are so blinded by the legal side of the question that their measures accomplish but little public good when enacted. This same difficulty, however, is encountered in all branches of legislation, and will undoubtedly remain a stumbling block until proposed laws are drafted by a bureau of trained experts.

Dr. Hemenway sets forth our basic principles of government and constitutional law in a clear and concise manner and shows their relation to public health administration. His work may be read understandingly by members both of the legal and medical professions as he has confined his technical terms principally to the table of contents. It should prove of great value to those who, without Dr. Hemenway's intimate knowledge of the two professions, are interested in that new field of public endeavor—health reform.

E. J. S.

ETHICS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION. By Orrin N. Carter. Northwestern University Press, Northwestern University Building, Chicago. 1915. pp. xxiv, 116. \$1.50.

The term "legal ethics" is misleading, in that it implies that there are certain moral obligations imposed on the lawyer, differing from those resting on the community at large, whereas ethical standards are the same for every trade, business, and profession. That a lawyer should observe an oral stipulation is not a precept of legal ethics, it is merely an example of the general duty to keep promises. In many situations the conflict is not squarely presented between right and wrong. The difficulty is in determining what is right. General advice that fees should be moderate, that lawyers should not represent conflicting interests, etc., is of no assistance in determining what is a proper fee, or what interests are conflicting, where a difficult case is presented. A study of the actual problems, passed on by the Legal Ethics Committee of the New York City Bar Association, may in time establish rules in some of these perplexing cases. Taking away the general principles of moral